

calcite and a few fossils, chiefly fragments of brachiopods. A thin section examined with the microscope shows a compact ground mass of calcite with enclosed crystals of the same mineral, some obscure fossil forms (bryozoa, brachiopod shells or crinoids), and some brown lines of bituminous matter.

Judged as a building material the specimen has all the characteristics of a durable stone. "The dark-grey color will probably bleach to a lighter grey on exposure to the weather."

(Signed.) A. P. COLEMAN, PH. D.,
Prof. Metall. and Assaying.

School of Practical Science, Toronto, March 27th, 1893.

4. *Crushing strength per square inch determined by Prof. H. T. Bovey, M. A., LL.D., of the Physical Laboratories, McGill College.*

The following is an extract from a letter by Prof. Henry T. Bovey on two specimens of limestone from the Rockland quarries:—

Specimen A. Dimensions 2" x 2.02" x 2.01".

Tested on bed.

Total crushing strength..... 92,000 lbs.

Crushing strength per square inch..... 22,772 "

Specimen B. Dimensions 2.01" x 2.025" x 2.01".

Tested on edge.

Total crushing strength..... 60,000 lbs.

Crushing strength per square inch..... 14,741 "

Weight of stone as per sample A = 168.11 pounds per cubic foot.

(Signed.) HENRY T. BOVEY.

McGill College, Montreal, March 22nd, 1893.

It will thus appear from the combined results of the tests made both at the Toronto and Montreal laboratories, that the stone from the Rockland quarries is of a superior quality. When compared with the results obtained from similar severe tests of limestones of Canada and the United States—those of the Rockland limestone stand high. For the record of such tests, the reports published by the State Surveys of New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota—besides many other valuable contributions contain the most extensive and comprehensive remarks.